# THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"PERPETUAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY," FOR "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

VOLUME XIX.)

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NEW TERMS. 

If Advertisements inserted at One Dullar per square, (16 kines or less, this sixed type,) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent higher; and a destuction of 334 per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly \$1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time. for each time.

IF Postmasters are respectfully requested to

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

# OCTOBER, Sun Sun MOON'S PHASES.

10 Friday, 6 53 5 8 For November, 1843.
11 Saturday, 6 545 7 For November, 1843.
12 Sanday, 6 555 6 First 5 8 40 morn'g
13 Monday, 6 565 5 First 5 8 40 morn'g
14 Tocaday, 6 575 4 Full 12 10 35 morn'g
15 Wednesday 6 575 3 Last 19 1 6 morn'g
16 Thursday, 6 585 2 New 26 9 25 even'g.

#### POETRY.



From the Finesstle Whig. To Dolly Fisher.

Dog my buttons ! darn my hide ! Drat my skin and taller ! I'll have you Dolly for my bride. For you're my blossom yaller.

Like chinkarins your eyes appear—Your nose is like a nubbin;
Your lips like awest potatoes are,
Clean washed just after grubbin.

Your waint is like a pumpkin round, Your hand is soft as much is; Your heart is tender I'll be bound, And temper smooth as sluck is.

You are a girl of EH BON POINT. And do not wear a bustle;
Firm and flexible each joint,
Supplied with lots of muscel.

I'm alligator half, half horse, I'm enapping turtle too, miss --So take me now, you may do worse-I'm elick as any goose grazae.

A mighty clever FARM I own. And cowe and hoge a plenty;
A sorrel poney all but grown,
And I just one and twenty.

To speak to you dearest Doll,
I really think is high time;
Or my chance will be about as small,
As a stump-tailed bulls s in fly time

Be pert, and freely speak your mind, And let's be joined together. I'll be a husband monetrous kind, In every change of weather.

#### From the Model American Courier. THE OLD NORTH STATE. MR. M'MAKIN :-

Dear Sir :- In a previous communication, I gave your readers a glumpse of the Eastern Shore of the Old North State, By your leave, I will introduce them to two other sections, very interesting ones, but which have beretofore had less than justice done them in the notices which geographice and travellers have given them.— Historians have done ample justice to the patriots whom these sections furnished our victorious phalanges in the early struggles of the country for liberty ; but I am referring in these glimpses to the topographical character, &c., of the State.

Between the castern part of the State and the middle is a high dividing ridge, penetrated by the Haw, Deep, and Yadkin riv ers. This ridge commences in Anson Co., south of Wadesboro,' and runs in nearly a north-easterly direction, and nearly parallel with the direction of the Atlantic coast .-On this ridge, where the Yadkin cute it acutely diagonal, and in parts of Randolph and Orange counties, the hills aspire justly to the title of respectable mountains. This ridge is worthy of notice, as it divides two distinctive features in the geological charactor of the State. East of it, is the araneccous or eandy soil, comprising the Bar-rens treated of in my former skotch; west of it, commences the argilliferous or clayey soil, comprising the rich valley of the Yadkin and Catawba rivers; this ridge again forms the eastern boundary of that valley, which s bounded on the west by the Allegha-

You now lose sight of the stately long leaf pines, which are replaced by hickory, oak, dogwood, maple, sycamore, and other natives of a rich soil, and instead of the long, low, black " curls of smoke from tar kilns, and the white sides of the turpentine tree, you hear the voice of the ploughboy, as he turns the sod to the staff of life, or see the snowy cotton field, decked with children and grown people, sometimes white and black, "picking out" that staple from the pod. In some of the northern counties of this section, Stokes, Surry, Caswell, Guilford and Rockingham, a considerable quantity of tobacco is raised. A great and I assure you they find quite a ready sale for it. Some of it is taken in hogsheads

The Carolina gold mines are in this section, and mining is successfully carried on now in Randolph, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg and Lincoln, principally in Cabar-rus and Mecklenburg. Richmond, Mont gomery, and Anson, formerly carried on mining to some extent, but the " deposites" have run out, and the veins do not pay for deep shafting and tunnelling, so in those counties they have ceased to pursue the proper caution to prevent its being made business as lucrative. Where Geologists an engine of fraud and forgery.

themselves differ in regard to the "forms.

B. B. FRENCH, tions" containing "rocks" in which the gold is found, it will scarcely be supposed will enter into a geological disquisition concerning them.

Mr. Juel Strong, a gentleman of some

scientific acquirements, who lived in Gran ville county, in 1830, wrote a geoligical eseay on the "rocks" which characterize the gold ores of this section, and he refers them to a volcanic origin, while Professor Mitchell, of Chapel Hill, contends that they do not belong to that class. So long us there are so many systems of geology, there will be differences of opinion among the most scientific; but I rather lean to the opinion this time of Strong, there being evidences sufficient, according to Lyell's system, of volcanic action ; there are "dykes" "porous" and "cellular" remains, and "bassalt," all of which are clearly of "volcanie" origin; but there are also many evidences of the " metmorphic formation, foldspar, quartz, petrosilen, mies, schists, &r. &c., which are to be found in abun-With deference to the opinins of others, I would refer the ores of the gold region to both the formations referred to, and would classify the whole by a significant term, familiar to all, " Auriferous earths."

The gold mining is prosecuted by deter-mining the vein and following it, which latter is accomplished by shalling or sinking a hole similar to a well, and tunnelling or digging lateral chambers from the shaft in whichever direction the very goes; and by surface digging usually followed on the branches and creeks. The mine ore is usualty ground very fine, and the gold disengaged from it with quicksilver, with which it readily forms an amalgam. ( ) the creeks and branches the surface isdug up, and flung immediately into a rocker, having a sieve to it, which only permits the fluer particles to pass through into a trough be low, in which some quicksilver has been placed; a stream of water is constantly running into the sieve and through the trough, washing off the sand, while the quicksilver takes up the gold.

Some persons have made fortunes at the business, and others have lost a great deal. but on the whole, the community is bene fitted. Whatever is raised, is that much more in the circulation. The division of labour has resulted in an advantage to the farmer, and a greater field is kept open to field. industry and enterprise. The principal mines now in operation are the Gold Hill

pedition, has a large interest in Capp's mine. He has been here recently, and has been erecting new machinery, which grinds much more ore to a day than the old plan-An idea of the amount of business done in this line, will be formed from the following. which is the Mint's exhibit for the first two quarters, ending July 1st, 1848.

For the 1st quarter, ending March 29, 1848. Gold bullion deposited. Gold Scitton \$85,185
" Coined, \$85,185
2d quarter about the same,
" " \$5,185 \$102,345 \$170,370

This section rolls in successive hills, one to those who like an undulating surface, and blessed with a mild, salubrious climate; within that time it has not been so healthy. GIEUSEPPE.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE. WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. To the Editors of the National Intelligen

GENTLEMEN: On the 17th inst. I sent over the line of Telegraph between Washington and New York the subjoined order. At the time I had no idea of giving it further publicity; but, upon reflection, I think it well that the Public should know that this Telegraph Company is ready to do all in its power to prevent any improper us of telligence. I do not doubt that other Companies will pursue a like course.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

B. B. FRENCH.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 17. To the Chief Operators, or those having netic Telegraph Company at Washing. ton, Baltimore, Havre de Grace, Wilton, New Brunswick, Jersey City, and New York :

portion is manufactured by the farmers, and wagoned off by them south, into the southern section of this State, and into South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama; speculation during the time that the results and I among the tim The recent operation carried on through

a section of country better adapted, with the those receiving news for circulation will nothing of the restraint from higher consid- he is a man of great qualities and unsur- by the neck until you be dead; that afterresults of the election will be gathered in he several States.

This circular is intended to caution the officers and agents of the Magnetic Telegraph Company to use all possible care to ascertain that despatches offered for transmission contain the actual signatures of the persons purporting to send them; for, although the Telegraph may be made an en gine of speculation, it is the duty of every one having any control over it to use all

President Mag. Tel. Co.

PERSONAL CHARACTER OF GENERAL

The whole character of a modest man is slow in making itself known. True modesty is the offspring of true merit, and "vaunteth not itself." Thus it is with Gen. Taylor. Distinguished no less for his modesty than for his great military exploits, the public has been left to discern by chance and by little his shining social and domestic virtues; and, like other truly great men, the better he becomes known, the brighter does his character become. Every body knows him as a successful commander, who has achieved some of the most brilliant victories of which history furnishes any re cord; and every body is acquainted with the courage, judgment, and presence of mind by which these triumphs were won; but many have yet to learn the full beauty led to these remarks by meeting, during the same hour, but in different papers, with the annexed articles, each disclosing some new cause." trait and new beauty in the personal character of the good and brave General:

Letter from the Rev. Thomas Savage, of Bedford, New Hampshire, to a gentle-min in Salem, Massachusetts, dated

BEDFORD, (N. H.) September 18, 1848. Dear Sir: Since my return from a visit at the South, many inquiries have been made of me concerning Gen. Taylor, with whom I had repeated interviews last winter, both in Mississippi and Louisiana .-Such is the solicitude in the public mind on this subject, and so few in this section of thought it my duty to commit to writing my recollections of him, such as were incihis leisure moments.

of Buena Vista, he familiarly remarked to sation would ever be repeated, that it was on his lips once or twice during the heat of the engagement, to mention to his officers He says the old fellow is worth nothing, court. All eyes were directed towards the parallel that occurred to him, as to disparity of forces, between their situation and that of Henry V. at Agincourt. He ing very well indeed. The General would also said that, at one time during that mem 4204,690 orable day, some of his principal officers more or tail. rode up to him, expressing it as their decided opinion that the case was desperateafter the other, making it look very pretty Santa Anna hae flanked them-and they saw no hope. "Gentlemen," was his rewas, until within the last eight or ten years, ply, "I cannot think with you exactly.-The enemy may now have placed himself in the very position to be beaten." Thus. no doubt reassuring them by the admirable coolness that distinguished him through the Gen. Taylor is humane. His victories

He told me that at the seige of Monterey the extraordinary slaughter was owing in part to a misunderstanding of his orders. His humanity has endeared him exceedingly to the soldiers; and I am confident it was not for effect, but the honest effusion of in view of the loss of the brave men, " I feel no exultation in our success." The folago, was related to us by a gentleman, as Courier. we were crossing Lake Pontchartrain, last April. As we sat, in the evening, near the bow of the steamboat, conversing on indif ferent subjects, it happened that Gen. Taylor's name was mentioned. He said he saw the Colonel one day, toward the close, at charge of the several Offices of the Mag- the head of his regiment, having marched himself on a good horse, and knowing the mington, Philadelphia, Trenton, Prince- regiment had some miles further to go be-

to do the same.

In company, I believe the General i uniformly affable and communicative. I noticed a slight hesitation in his utterance, which, at first, gives the appearance of embarrassment; but as the conversation proceeds it passes away. I saw him generally in citizen's dress, and as I listened to his remarks on agriculture or the passing topics of the day, I forgot the hero of Buena Vista in the planness and simplicity of a private gent'eman. You cannot be in his company half an hour without a deep im pression that, though a great warrior, he is a lover of the arts of peace. He converses like a man who has thought much and read much in the course of his life, and whose leisure has been devoted to montal cultivation. Indeed, I should think his literary attainments very respectable.

The likeness of him that first appeared represented him with too much of the rough and warlike expression. Some I have lately seen are very correct, but the penetrating benevolent black eye is wanting to give the reality of life.

I know not how I can better close than by giving a remark that casually fell from his lips in speaking of Buena Vista. Our of the causes, he said, that he thought contributed to the wonderful result of the action, was the rash and reckless confidence in themselves with which the Mexicans came on to the ground. They had no doubt at all of obtaining a victory over four or five thousand—chiefly volunteers—and this of his private character. We have been probably led to their defeat. "And," he state of mind, throwing them off their guard, added, "if our nation should fall, as other nations have fallen, at will be from a similar

Very respectfully, yours, THOMAS SAVAGE.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Extract of a letter from a Democrat of Louisiana to his friend in Baltimore, dated

"BATON ROUGE, (La.) Oct. 9, 1848. "I have this moment returned from a visit to Gen. Taylor. The old gentlemen something, but his cell possession seemed health, and has the appearance of being able, if necessary, to go through more than der, can't you read the rest?" twenty Mexican campaigns. As I approachthe country have any personal knowledge ed his neat whitewashed cottage, surrounof the distinguished man, that I have ded by China trees, I noticed the railing of his portico covered with woolen clothes, among them two or three military coats; his dentally gathered from a few social calls at sword bung at one of the windows. In the back part of the yard was his excellent Having known something of each other lady, giving some domestic directions .wents -five years ago at Baton Rouge, where She is a most amiable and good looking lawas then engaged in the Christian minis. dy, indeed, with great simplicity of mantry, there was probably less of ceremony nors. In that little cottage there is peace about our intercourse than if we had been and happiness. Not finding the General entire strangers. Gen. Taylor is a man of at his cottage, I went to the garrison, and plain common sense, conversing freely on found him in his office. He was very poall practical subjects, and with a mildness ry polite, frank, open hearted, and gave me and modesty you would hardly expect from a cordial welcome. I spent some hour and one who has passed his life amid the scenes a half with him, greatly to my pleasure, dock, and the building was soon empty. of a camp and the hardships of the tented hearing him converse and tell amusing an ecdotes, at which he is very good. Be as-A predominant trait in his character, sured of one fact, that, should be not be a-

horses with something like reverence, but ed a melancholy contrast to the other porme, without the least idea that the conver certainly with pleasure. I understand that tions of the court. the General was offered \$1,000 for 'Old Whitey,' but of course would not take it .still he cannot think of parting with him. The old horse is quite stiff, but fat and looknot let me clip even a few hairs from his

"This State (Louisiana) is safe for the old General. Judge Winchester was on a visit to the General, and it would have pleased you very much to have been present and heard the General talk and laugh, and tell good stories. Not a word of politics was uttered the whole time. The more I sec of General Taylor, I like h m better. He is a man in a million. You see nothing from him, one way or the other, in the way of intrigue or political management. were obtained, so far as it depended on him. He is too good, too honest for that. He is with the least possible loss of human life. Literally the people's man, and a man of the people.

# TAYLOR.

We are permitted to lay before our readers a short extract from a colleage class- ed their lordships' decision, which was, that his feelings, when he wrote to Mr. Clay, mate, residing at present in Louisiana. - the objections stated by prisoners' counselled It is a notable fact that every person who comes into contact with General Taylor facilities of offers for the transmission of in. lowing incident, that occurred some years expresses very similar sentiments. - N. H.

. "I am now (near midnight) waiting for a boat to go to Baton Rouge. I was there in the beginning of intention to enter into any vindication of the week, and passed an evening with Genl'aylor and his family delightfully of course. I met the old General several times last winter. His son and daughter, too, I had the consciousness that I have performed my with them on foot all day. Being mounted met before. I was wandering about the parade ground at the barracks, at Baton Rouge, last Thursday eve, contemplating fore halting for the night, he offered Col. old 'Whitey,' the General's charger, who T. his horse. The Colonel thanked him was cropping grass most peacefully when kindly, but declined, saying his soldiers the old Hero came along, and recognising would perform it on foot, and he preferred me and my companion, we must needs walk in and eat some of his supper. We were In private life the General is correct and nothing loth. The only other persons beexemplant. He abstains from the use of sides those mentioned were his wife and Col. of the Presidential election are passing over artificiel stimulants. He is circumspect Bliss, his adjutant, a very remarkable man, to pronounce the extreme sentence of the sale for it. Some of it is taken in hogsheads to the Virginia markets. South of these counties, the main dependence is in the collure of cotton, corn and wheat; and it is safe to say, there is scarcely in the Union,

# Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. STILL FURTHER PARTICULARS.

State Trials in Ireland-Battle in Hungary-Insurrection in Vienna-Cholera in Great Britain

TRIAL OF SHITH O'BBIEN-THE VERDICT.

On the 7th of October, the Court sat a o'clock, and the Chief Justice proceeded with his charge, at the conclusion of which,

At 20 minutes past 5, their Lordships resumed their seats in the Court house. A profound silence, lasting for a few minutes, succeeded their entrance, but was soon brocen by a slight rustling noise near the doof the jury room, from whence the jury entered, headed by the foreman, who held the iscue paper in his hand.

The clerk having completed the calling of the names, asked, in rather a nervous and indistinct tone, manifestly sensible of the painful effect about to follow, " Gentlemen have you agreed to your verdict?" The Foreman-" Yes."

Clerk of the Crown-" How say you

foreman, in a low, suppressed murmur, denies the right of the President to interseen and sobs heard in every part of the court. O'Brien alone maintained a composed espect, and acknowledged the verdict

The foreman of the jury essayed to say is looking remarkably well, is in good to fail him, and he said, in a harsh under tone to the Clork of the Crown, "Mr. Ped-

The clerk then read from the paper what follows: We earnestly recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Government, the jury being unan mous ly of opinion, that, for many reasons, his life should be spared." The Clerk of the Crown then resumed

his seat, and for about five minutes an unbroken silence prevailed, the eyes of all be ing fixed on the calm, self-possessed coun- LOCOFOCO ELOQUENCE IN THE SOUTH. tenance of the prisoner. At length Chief Justice Blackburn said in a low voice, " Adjourn the Court to ten o'clock

on Monday morning." Proclamation to this effect was made.

At a quarter past two o'clock on Monday MR. PRESIDENT.-Before you take the morning the Judges entered the court. The vote, I wish to make a few scattering and court house from an early hour was densemay have contributed as much as any thing who was grazing under some shady trees the friends of Mr. Smith O'Brien were acelse to the surprising success that attended near his cottage, together with 'O'd Brown,' customed to sit during the protracted trial. his movements in the late war. Speaking another war steed. I looked on the two That gallery was entirely empty, and form-

> The Attorney General entered the court about five minutes after the sitting of the that learned functionary who said-My lords, I have to move that in case of her Majesty against Wm. Smith O'Brien, the prisoner be called up for judgment.

Chief Justice-Very well.

Soon afterwards Mr. Smith O'Brien made his appearance in the dock. His manly bearing, his calmness, as he stood in front of the dock, were the theme of observation throughout the court.

The Clerk of the Crown was about to read over the indictment, and to ask what the prisoner had to say why sentence of death and execution thereon should not be passed upon him, when

Mr. Whiteside, Q. C., said that this was court for arrest of judgement. He proceed. ed to state the grounds of the application and then to argue them. Mr. Fizgerald ANOTHER LETTER ABOUT GENERAL followed on the same side as Mr. Whiteside. The Chief Justice, after consulting for some minutes with his brother Judges, pronounc

> could not be maintained. The Clerk of the Crown then asked Mr. O'Brien what he had to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon

> Mr. O'Brien said-My lords, it is not my my conduct, however much I might have desired to avail myself of this opportunity for so doing. I am perfectly satisfied with duty to my country-that I have done only that which, in my opinion, it was the duty of every Irishman to have done, and I am now prepared to abide the consequences of having performed my duty to my native land. Proceed with your sentence. (Cheer-

iog in the gallery.)
THE SENTENCE.

The Lord Chief Justice then proceeded. amid the most profound and painful silence

passed purity of character. Do not for- wards your head shall be severe ! from your get this. I feel an enthusiasm in his be- body, and your body be divided into four half that no politician could ever excite in quarters, to be disposed of as her Majesty shall please, and may God have mercy on your soul! - European Times.

GEN. TAYLOR'S POSITION.

It is a remarkable circumstance in the present campaign that there never was a candidate brought forward for the Presi-dency by the Whig party, against whom there was a more bitter hostility waged, yet against whom his enemies have been able to say so little, as against Gen. Taylor. As an illustration of this fact, we might refer to the speech of Mr. Secreta-Buchanan, delivered to the Democracy in this city last week. The honorable Sec-retary was brought forward by his party to throw the weight of his influence against the tide which is setting with such force in favor of Gen. Taylor in Pennsylabout 4 o'clock, the fary retired to their the arena, he could not, wil i g. doubtless as he was, find any thing very objectionable to say against that General—any more (by the way) then he could find very much to say in favor of the candidate of his own party. The blame on the one hand and ie praise on the other was so moderate, that, with the exception of one or two passages, it would not have been very apparent from the speech of the worthy Secretary which candidate he was opposing

and which supporting.

If we look to the columns of the official and party organ in this city, which takes the lead in opposition to Gen. Taylor, we find that the chief, indeed almost the only Is William Smith O'Brien guilty or not candidate of the Whigs is, 1st, that he does not, in every letter he writes, reiterate his political creed; and, 2ndly, that he pose the power of the voto, at his mere whim and pleasure, to nullify the will of the people as expressed through their representatives in Congress assembled. In by slightly inclining his head to the jury. taking this true constitutional ground, and claiming for the veto only that conservative purpose designed for it by the constitution, Gen. Taylor indirectly, but unavoidably condemns the lavish, arrogant, and most mischievous resort to the veto which has distinguished the Jacksonian line of Presidents; and herein lies his great offence with the Administration par-

ty. As to the ground itself, which Gen. Taylor has taken in regard to the veto, it will be an all sufficient consolation and support to him, that he occupies the ground on which Washington stood .- Nat. Int.

The following is given as an extract from the speech of Major Bygoe, at a Locofoco meeting in Olethorpe county, (Ga.) It is not too much to say that we are not surprised at the result of the late election Mr. O'Brien was then removed from the in that State, after reading the speech :-Balt. Pat.

ected President, it will not kill him, for re- ly crowded in every party, and great anxie- I hope, will be received with hospitality. and State mines, in Rowan, the Reed mine and Bunhardt's, in Cabarrus, Phifer's in cass and self-possession. I never saw a contented as it is possible for man to be.

We, sir are the great Republican party, and, Like the Federalists of former days, men more free from any thing like nervous "After spending some time with the O'Brien was to be brought up for judgement. know not what to say about self governexertability; and this quality, I should think General, we went to see 'Old Whitey,' The only gallery vacant was that in which ment. The fair fabric stands firm, while conciliation an concession are brooding over it, threatening to devour it. I warn you by the love of inate glory, never to commit suicide upon this question. I warn my friends, while they have power in this dominion to stand by their brethren on the very scales of Jupiter, and to assist me to bring down the sattellites of vengeance on this cantankerous dilemma. No nation has prospered, sir, since Gen Scott took the Cathagenians on the bank of Waterloo, and met his fate like a dying Cannibal. Josephus informs us, sir, that all intiquity was swallowed up in streams of burning lava; and Tacitus, sir, the great Egyptian hero drinks at the same fountain. I fear, as long as Rome has a Hannibal we must defend its ramparts, that we may all find a speedy grave under this silicious monster. I fear the clouds of eternal justice will sweat over our ten pin constructions, and hail, fire and blood burst upon our astonished visions! I fear, sir, the pomposities of all the fulcrums of perpetual circulation He is the proper time to make application to the law, instilled into this horror-stricken monstrosody, all the elements of perpetual magnetism, and the down trodden poor of all ages, will bless the minority of this country! I fear we shall weap tears salty tears, over the dying tomb of everlasting greatness! I fear-I fear, sir, downright consolidation!

# FIRE IN COLUMBIA.

Yesterday afternoon, at half-past six o'cleck, as we learn from a Tolegraphic despatch, a fire broke out in Columbia, in a Carpenter shop, on the corner of Camden and Bull streets. This building becoming enveloped in flames, the fire extended to an adjoining Blacksmith shop, and both buildings were consumed. The property belonged to a free colored man, and his loss is estimated at about nine hundred dollars. How the fire originated is not

DEATH OF GEN. KEARNEY. A despatch received last evening, informs us that General Kearney, of the U. States Army, died at St. Louis on Wed.